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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD SUBCOMMITTEE. COMMITTEE ON CRIME R--ETC(U)  
JUN 75

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REPORT OF THE  
NATIONAL GUARD SUBCOMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON CRIME REDUCTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.  
NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

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11 Jun 1975

This report describes the historical roots, current posture, Federal support, and State service of the oldest military organization in the nation, the National Guard. It also enumerates and discusses some of the resources and policy changes that still are required if the Army National Guard and Air National Guard are to satisfactorily discharge their dual obligation, to the nation and to their own States and Communities.

\* \* \* \* \*

Committee on Crime Reduction and Public Safety

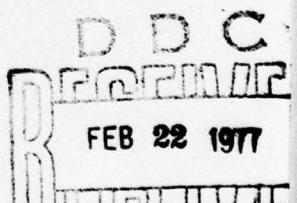
Governor Brendan T. Byrne, New Jersey, Chairman

Subcommittee on National Guard

Governor James B. Edwards, South Carolina, Chairman

Governor Raul Castro, Arizona

Governor Otis R. Bowen, Indiana



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notwithstanding specific tasks and to include those proposed by  
Col. Ward performance of assigned tasks shall not exceed one hour  
and all personnel are also duty bound to perform their tasks to the  
utmost satisfaction of the Board including with due respect to their  
own safety and that of the nation and of civilization that should  
be maintained.

WILLINGLY I AGREE TO THE ABOVE AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES

RECORDED, SIGNED, DATED, 1 AUGUST 1945  
GORDON COOPER, JR., CAPTAIN

WILLINGLY I AGREE TO THE ABOVE AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES

RECORDED, SIGNED, DATED, 1 AUGUST 1945  
GEORGE E. WARD, CAPTAIN  
JOHN L. COOPER, CAPTAIN  
GEORGE E. WARD, CAPTAIN

A. T. M. 1945

GEORGE E. WARD  
JOHN L. COOPER

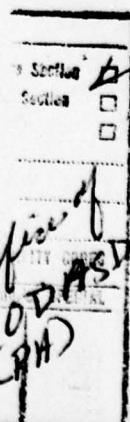
The nation's Founding Fathers conceived the idea of an independent United States of America, free of British rule, rooted in such principles as liberty and justice for all. The militia provided the muscle by which that idea was translated into reality.

It was militia that fired the shots at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, launching our quest for independence. It was militia from Massachusetts and several nearby Colonies that dealt the British such a devastating blow outside Boston a few weeks later, at the Battle of Bunker Hill. And it was militia in the same terms of reference that apply to today's National Guard (State troops, organized by the Governors, led by State officers, made available to the central government for the purpose of collective defense) which fought in the Continental Army in the later battles that led eventually to Yorktown and independence.

The militia in the New World already was 265 years old by the time those momentous shots were fired on Lexington green. Ponce de Leon created a militia in newly-settled Puerto Rico in 1510 and used it to achieve dominion over the entire island. "Trained bands" were organized in Virginia and Massachusetts almost as soon as the first colonists landed. Officially, the National Guard regards 1636 as the year of its founding. It was then that the scattered trained bands of Middlesex County were brought together into the Old North Regiment of Massachusetts, which has been in continuous existence since that time and still exists, as the 101st Engineer Battalion and 182d Infantry Battalion, Massachusetts Army National Guard.

By 1775, when the gauntlet was thrown down at Lexington and Concord, the militia already had fought an endless series of actions spanning one- and one-half centuries to defend the fledgling Colonies against the incursions of the French and the degradations of hostile Indians. It was in the Revolutionary War, however, that the militia came of age. Plagued by equipment and supply shortages, haphazard funding, divided Colonial authority, confusing disparities in legal status, and wide variations in enlistment procedures, the citizen-soldiers of the Colonies nevertheless managed to transform themselves into effective fighting organizations. Welded together by such leaders as Washington, Greene, Lee and Gates, themselves all militiamen, they proved themselves the equal of the best troops the British could field.

This year, as we commence our observance of the nation's 200th birthday, we should take note that the State military forces which won the nation its independence live on, in the National Guard of the several States. In every State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, are Guard units that descend directly from the militia that was formed when those States were first settled. They represent a concept that is central to American



democracy, that citizens of a free society must provide for the security of their own regions and communities, and must share in the larger responsibility of defending the nation.

The National Guard is the nation's oldest, continuously-functioning institution. What is most striking, however, is not its institutional longevity but the fact that both the institution and the concept which it embodies are still vigorous, relevant and uniquely adapted to today's needs, after several centuries of existence.

#### The National Guard Today

Symbol of the militia/National Guard since Colonial times is the Minuteman with musket in hand and plow beside him, but the Guard today is a capable, modern military organization of missiles, jet aircraft, up-to-the-minute radio communications and great mobility.

It is a military force of 500,000 highly-competent men and women, rigorously trained in the sophisticated techniques and "hardware" of missile-age warfare, utilizing 4,000 aircraft, 2,695 tanks, 75,843 trucks, hundreds of computers, and countless other pieces of complex equipment and weaponry to maintain its readiness for use when needed.

It is organized in more than 4,000 units, in 2,600 communities spread across the length and breadth of the country. This wide dispersion puts protection and aid within easy reach of every community in every State when disaster strikes. That's when speedy response means more lives saved and property damage reduced. It also gives citizens in every corner of the land a direct involvement in their nation's defense.

Not the least important advantage of the dispersion is that it gives the Guard the widest possible recruiting base. Consequently, the Guard has been able to maintain itself at, or very near, the half-million manning level for nearly two decades. In good recruiting times and bad, with the help of the draft and without it, through repeated morale-sapping reorganizations, several mobilizations, and continuous involvements in dangerous, exhausting State emergencies, the Guard has kept its ranks filled.

(Annexes 1 and 2 show strengths and major units on a State-by-State basis).

#### Low Cost and High Capability

Computations show that the National Guard produces more combat power for national defense purposes, per dollar expended, than any other component of the Armed Forces.

It provides 16 percent of the total organized military manpower of the nation for only 2.6 percent of the overall defense budget.

The Army Guard comprises 3,300 units, many of them incorporated in eight combat divisions, 18 separate combat brigades and four armored cavalry regiments.

With 78 percent of its total structure in the combat category, the Army Guard provides 46 percent of the combat power of the entire United States Army.

The Air Guard, with 24 wings, 77 groups, and 91 flying squadrons, comprising a total of 1,021 units, provides 38 percent of the Tactical Air Command's total strength, 73 percent of the Aerospace Defense Command's jet interceptor alert, 10 percent of the entire Air Force refuelling capability, and a sizable share of the Air Force's communications, electronics and weather forces.

Guard units are organized exactly as their counterparts in the Active Army and Air Force. This permits better training, greater efficiency in equipping and maintenance, and more rapid assimilation following mobilization.

The Guard currently enjoys the highest degree of combat readiness it has ever attained in peacetime, according to official reports. Only 12 percent of the Army Guard's units are rated as "not combat ready", though equipment shortages and obsolescence place others in the marginally-ready category. In the Air Guard, despite recent wholesale conversions to new, more sophisticated aircraft, recovery from conversion turmoil has been swift and only eight percent of the flying units are tabbed as "not combat ready."

#### Federal Support and The Total Force Concept

Five years ago, the Secretary of Defense launched a concept called "Total Force." It said clearly that the Guard and Reserves would provide initial augmentation for the Active forces in times of peril. It called for assignment of more important missions to the Guard and tasked the Active Army and Air Force to provide increased training support, funding, equipment, and professional guidance.

Total Force has led to increased Federal funding and expanded training assistance to both the Army Guard and Air Guard. In the area of equipment modernization, however, accomplishments have fallen far short of the initial objectives, due largely to massive, unanticipated shipments of critical items to foreign allies. For example, 18 Air Guard

squadrons still fly long-obsolete F-100 fighters, of only marginal value in modern aerial warfare, and 1,700 of the Army Guard's 2,695 tanks are Korean War M-48A1's and M-48A2's. The Army Guard has only 735 M-60's, the most modern Army tank.

Tanks and jet fighters that are combat-serviceable by today's standards are only two among numerous items of critical importance that must be provided if the Guard is to meet current readiness criteria.

#### Federal Funding

A total of \$2.248 billion was appropriated by Congress for the National Guard for FY 1975. For FY 1976, the Administration budget asks Congress to appropriate \$2.43 billion, for an increase of \$182 million. The amount requested for FY 1976 was designed to accommodate the inflation that already has occurred but does not provide for the inflation that will occur during FY 1976. Therefore, training and other programs will have to be reduced by whatever degree inflation shrinks the buying power of Guard dollars. Similarly, the budget request does not take into account any raises that may be granted in either military or civilian employee pay scales.

Federal appropriations for the Guard are a significant factor in the economies of the States. A preponderance of the Federal appropriations goes for military and civilian payrolls, with most of the remainder going for fuel, rations, miscellaneous supplies, services and construction.

The Guard also provides fulltime employment for more than 50,000 civilian technicians, in addition to its military payroll.

#### State Funding and Support

All of the States collectively appropriated approximately \$110 million for the support of the Guard last year. This makes the Guard an unprecedented bargain for State taxpayers when one considers the extent to which it contributes to the peace, protection and prosperity of every State and every county.

From the Federal viewpoint, the Guard's State affiliation has an even more favorable cost-effectiveness implication than is suggested by direct State appropriations. The States provide assistance in a wide variety of ways that result in significant dollar savings to the Federal government.

These include (but are not limited to):

- Low or nominal cost leases on land and structure.
- Land for armories.
- A minimum 25-percent contribution toward armory construction.
- All armory maintenance and upkeep.
- Recruiting incentives and personal membership benefits.
- Numerous services gratis or at nominal cost, such as airport tower and firefighting services.

State and Community Service

The National Guard provides indispensable services to the States on an almost daily basis. In Calendar Year 1974, for example, Guardsmen were called to duty by the Governors on 195 occasions to assist civil authorities. More than 36,000 Guardsmen were involved in those tours of State duty, for periods ranging from one to 12 days. Twenty-one of the callups were prompted by civil disturbances, the other 174 by natural disasters and miscellaneous emergencies. The single most-demanding episode came early in 1974, when a widespread trucks strike led to Guard callups in 11 States, and involved a total of 13,027 Guardsmen.

The pace continued through the first three months of 1975, with Guardsmen called on 70 occasions, in 25 States, for tornadoes, floods, mercy airlifts, blizzards, prison riots, and the Indian takeover of a Wisconsin institution's buildings. The latter was the single most-serious episode during the first quarter, with Guardsmen on duty for a month, requiring 16,937 man-days.

(A State-by-State list of all callups is attached hereto as Annex 3).

Following is a tabular summary of National Guard service in support of civil authorities in the States during the past five years:

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>No. of Callups</u>	<u>Troops Called</u>
CY 1974	195	36,253
CY 1973	188	38,912
CY 1972	112	34,111
CY 1971	127	22,799
CY 1970*	152	77,445

\*The bulk of the 1970 callups (85) were for civil disturbances. They involved a total of 59,370 Guardsmen. Since then, the incidence of civil disturbance callups has decreased rapidly while the number of callups for natural disasters has risen steadily, from 67 in 1970 to 174 in 1974.

It deserves mention that in the single incident involving the largest number of Guardsmen for the longest period -- the takeover of a Wisconsin abbey by the Menominee Indians -- the firmness and patience displayed by the Guardsmen and their commander, Colonel Hugh Simonson, was credited with bringing the siege to an end with minimum violence.

In addition to the vital emergency services described above, the Guard conducts voluntary community services programs in virtually every Guard community, to include assistance to youth groups, traffic safety programs, and other such activities in endless variety.

To illustrate this often-unrecognized facet of the National Guard's community role, we cite such activities as widespread Guard sponsorship of Scout and Explorer posts, staging special camps for youth groups for leadership development and character building, aiding hospitals in patient transfers, providing dental and medical diagnosis for under-privileged persons, providing communities with such emergency equipment as temporary bridging and power generators for hospitals, cleanup of rivers and streams, and countless other voluntary projects.

#### Major Concerns of the Subcommittee

Three areas cause the greatest concern to the Subcommittee. They are:

##### (1) Department of Defense Attempts to Reduce Guard Manning and Structure:

Repeatedly during the past two decades, the Department of Defense has proposed to reduce the manning levels and/or force structure of the Army National Guard. Congress has rejected all such requests insofar as manning levels are concerned, and has mandated an Army Guard strength of 400,000 in law. Three times in the past eight months, DoD has submitted reduction proposals to Congress. It appears that Congress will express its intent in law again this year, that the Army Guard be maintained at 400,000, and the Air Guard at approximately 95,000.

Two surveys of State Governors and Adjutants General during the past decade have brought unanimous declarations from all States that reductions in strength will jeopardize the ability of State authorities to cope effectively with major disasters and disturbances. In addition, the Governors have on several occasions expressed their opposition to strength reductions through formal resolutions and similar actions. The latest such action was unanimous adoption of a resolution at the National Governors' Conference 1975 Winter Meeting. (See Annex 4).

The Governors also have expressed opposition on numerous occasions to reductions in both Army Guard and Air Guard force structure, on grounds that elimination of units reduces the command and control capabilities in each of the States. Congress last year mandated retention of 91 Air Guard flying units. For the Army Guard, the House Armed Services Committee noted in an official report that Defense was proposing to eliminate units even though no decisions had been made on the force structure that would ultimately be required. This prompted Defense to postpone any reduction actions.

The Subcommittee was told that there are validated Joint Chiefs of Staff requirements for more units in the Army structure, not fewer, to satisfy current contingency plans. State authorities have declared that current Guard strength and force structure is essential for effective performance of State missions.

The Subcommittee does not believe that this Conference need initiate additional specific actions at this time to avert reductions, in view of the resolution that was adopted at the Winter meeting. We believe it will be necessary, however, for the States to maintain constant vigilance against further attempts to make unwarranted and poorly-conceived reductions in the Guard.

Moreover, we commend the Congress, and most particularly the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives for their understanding and unfailing support of the National Guard and its vital State role.

(2) Federal Failure to Provide New Recruiting and Retention Incentives:

The Guard has consistently maintained its authorized strength since World War II. Its success in keeping its ranks filled in the past three years, by all-volunteer means and in the face of widespread anti-military sentiment among those in the prime recruiting age group, is especially noteworthy. However, recruiting in today's environment requires far more time than in the past, especially from junior officers and non-commissioned officers. These are the leaders who also are most

deeply involved in training. Thus, the demands of recruiting inevitably have reduced the ability of junior leaders to prepare and offer productive training.

Congress has authorized improved military pay scales, fulltime Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, and post exchange privileges, as incentives to membership in the National Guard and Reserves. These have been helpful.

Several additional incentives have been proposed, many with full Department of Defense support, but Congress has not taken action on any of them. The most important are educational assistance, improved retirement benefits to include retired pay at an age lower than the present age 60, survivor benefits, expanded medical/death benefits, removal of the statutory 60-point ceiling on the number of retirement points that may be earned annually, and enlistment/re-enlistment bonuses.

This Subcommittee is of the view that additional incentives are required if the National Guard is to continue maintaining its manning in the required numbers and at the desired quality level, while concurrently attaining high levels of training and readiness.

(3) Equipment Shortages:

Though vast improvement has been made in the equipment posture of the National Guard since 1970, its inventories still are far short of the quantity and quality required for either training or employment in combat. Army/Air Force efforts to provide ample quantities of first-line equipment for the Guard were drastically curtailed in FY 1974 by massive shipments of critical items to foreign allies.

Army National Guard: The Army Guard currently possesses an equipment inventory totalling \$3.5 billion against a training requirement of \$4.5 billion and a mobilization requirement of \$6 billion. Serious shortages still prevail in such essential items as modern tanks, self-propelled artillery, tactical radios, radar, and specialized bridging equipment.

Air National Guard: Approximately 34 percent of the Air Guard's flying squadrons will receive newer aircraft in FY 1975-76. A sizable number of squadrons were converted to more modern aircraft in the years preceding FY 1975. However, 18 of the 91 squadrons still are equipped with obsolete F-100 tactical fighters.

It is recognized that decisions to ship military equipment to foreign friends must be made at the highest policy-making levels of government. It likewise is recognized that providing equipment for foreign friends at the expense of our own forces may be justified on a short-term basis.

However, the National Guard is charged with being ready for rapid mobilization and early deployment to an overseas area in any emergency for early augmentation of the Active forces. It cannot attain the required level of deployment readiness unless combat-serviceable equipment is immediately available in the required quantities.

Therefore, this Subcommittee believes it is essential that the Administration and Congress adopt a long-range program to fund and procure the equipment needed to fill all training and mobilization needs.

#### New Callup Authority

The Administration has asked Congress to enact legislation which will give the President authority to mobilize up to 50,000 Guardsmen and Reservists for as long as 90 days without the issuance of a proclamation of national emergency.

It is the view of the Administration that this will permit rapid augmentation of the Active forces, on a short-term basis, to enhance the credibility of U.S. military power without the international and domestic turmoil that inevitably follows a declaration of full-scale national emergency.

It is obvious that this expanded callup authority raises the possibility of its misuse. However, senior leaders of the National Guard have studied the new proposal in detail and express their conviction that it contains ample safeguards against abuse.

The Subcommittee therefore supports the proposal. We believe further that, as a fallout benefit, enactment of the new authority will encourage the Active Army and Air Force to give greater support to the Guard in the form of modern equipment, and training assistance.

ANNEXES TO  
REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GUARD

ANNEX 1 . . . . . State Statistical Data on National  
Guard Strength, Federal Funding,  
Fulltime Employees

ANNEX 2 . . . . . Major Organizations -- State-by-  
State List Army and Air National  
Guard

ANNEX 3 . . . . . National Guard Callups for State  
Missions 1 January 1974 Through  
April 1975, State-by-State  
Listing

ANNEX 4 . . . . . National Guard Resolution of the  
National Governors' Conference  
1975 Winter Meeting

## ANNEX 1

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD &amp; AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	Army Guard Strength Mar. 1975	Percent Of Authorized	Air Guard Strength Mar. 1975	Percent Of Authorized	Federal Appropriation FY 1975	Number of Federally Paid Fulltime Technicians 31 Dec 1975
Alabama	17,667	107.3	3,309	92.2	47,235,345	1,596
Alaska	2,327	88.1	751	80.7	13,673,989	385
Arizona	3,004	103.9	2,181	95.8	24,275,826	930
Arkansas	8,142	103.9	1,997	90.1	27,873,998	892
California	29,960	97.7	5,497	93.9	82,628,067	2,846
Colorado	3,303	90.3	1,652	87.2	24,575,833	908
Connecticut	6,069	95.6	1,132	100.1	19,717,963	712
Delaware	2,787	98.6	800	93.5	12,198,591	467
D.C.	2,230	95.7	1,430	89.6	17,979,700	786
Florida	8,388	117.5	968	97.7	23,786,045	822
Georgia	9,389	100.8	3,048	93.2	38,134,900	1,282
Hawaii	3,670	94.9	1,694	88.5	23,935,382	782
Idaho	3,526	96.8	915	92.5	18,125,420	591
Illinois	10,785	95.2	3,008	93.0	36,626,282	1,249
Indiana	10,420	112.3	2,012	92.8	30,860,500	1,100
Iowa	7,953	96.5	2,199	87.6	27,873,494	993
Kansas	7,431	102.4	1,607	86.6	33,167,200	932

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD &amp; AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>Army Guard Strength Mar. 1975</u>	<u>Percent Of Authorized Mar. 1975</u>	<u>Air Guard Strength Mar. 1975</u>	<u>Percent Of Authorized Mar. 1975</u>	<u>Federal Appropriation FY 1975</u>	<u>Number of Federally Paid Fulltime Technicians 31 Dec 1975</u>
Kentucky	5,647	102.0	955	99.6	17,176,531	587
Louisiana	8,663	104.1	1,185	94.1	22,658,851	750
Maine	2,917	101.7	1,386	94.2	15,880,929	559
Maryland	6,333	96.0	1,615	98.0	23,475,688	810
Massachusetts	14,590	85.0	2,756	97.7	43,954,016	1,451
Michigan	10,019	100.3	2,700	85.1	53,680,169	1,444
Minnesota	9,991	92.9	2,128	95.9	29,798,837	1,092
Mississippi	11,023	104.5	2,232	94.1	40,934,051	1,356
Missouri	8,866	104.4	2,577	100.2	34,374,632	1,154
Montana	2,564	95.4	970	87.6	16,338,200	636
Nebraska	4,414	97.0	974	96.4	14,481,200	555
Nevada	1,363	90.9	914	91.1	10,786,200	386
New Hampshire	2,298	106.2	727	98.1	9,753,950	380
New Jersey	13,855	104.0	2,687	93.3	46,683,560	1,729
New Mexico	3,330	104.4	948	96.4	15,488,300	576
New York	23,183	91.3	5,338	89.0	71,056,153	2,525
North Carolina	11,145	106.7	1,044	99.9	27,580,220	991
North Dakota	2,488	99.4	981	107.0	13,167,316	508

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD &amp; AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	Army Guard Strength Mar. 1975	Percent Of Authorized Strength Mar. 1975	Air Guard Strength Mar. 1975	Percent Of Authorized	Federal Appropriation FY 1975	Number of Federally Paid Fulltime Technicians 31 Dec 1975
Ohio	15,123	95.2	5,362	90.5	58,225,940	1,996
Oklahoma	8,820	101.8	2,104	96.8	27,396,240	995
Oregon	6,349	93.8	2,005	86.5	25,670,522	917
Pennsylvania	17,594	100.2	4,550	91.5	54,670,778	1,872
Puerto Rico	6,934	104.0	1,240	87.3	19,800,231	734
Rhode Island	3,075	96.3	1,334	80.8	12,579,700	528
South Carolina	10,432	106.1	1,104	90.7	26,005,422	854
South Dakota	3,633	101.5	923	88.7	13,153,326	510
Tennessee	10,923	102.6	3,355	96.7	41,218,760	1,302
Texas	17,483	100.6	3,529	91.0	58,916,915	1,879
Utah	4,877	99.6	1,427	95.3	18,590,994	599
Vermont	2,811	109.1	753	100.4	12,506,263	416
Virginia	7,571	100.5	1,070	84.2	22,175,008	883
Virgin Islands	227	62.6				34
Washington	5,599	98.7	2,481	86.6	31,005,281	980
West Virginia	3,356	99.3	1,576	94.7	16,456,300	599
Wisconsin	9,987	96.0	1,961	97.9	30,812,382	1,036
Wyoming	1,659	92.3	795	85.7	9,998,664	358

ANNEX 2

MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD & AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>ARMY GUARD</u>	<u>AIR GUARD</u>
Alabama	31st Armored Brigade 20th Special Forces Group (1st & 4th Bn)	117th Recon Wing 187th Recon Group
Alaska	297th Infantry (1st & 2d Scout Bn)	176th Tac Airlift Group
Arizona	258th Military Police Brigade 180th Field Artillery	161st Air Refueling Group 162d Tac Fighter Training Group
Arkansas	39th Infantry Brigade	188th Tac Fighter Group 189th Tac Recon Group
California	40th Infantry Division	144th Fighter Intcp Wing & Group 163rd Tac Air Support Group 146th Tac Airlift Wing & Group 129th Special Operations Group
Colorado	169th Field Artillery Group	140th Tac Fighter Wing 154th Tac Control Group
Connecticut	43d Infantry Brigade	103rd Tac Fighter Group
Delaware	261st Strategic Comm. Command	166th Tac Airlift Group
D.C.	260th Military Police Group	113th Tac Fighter Wing
Florida	53rd Infantry Brigade 20th Special Forces Group (Special Forces Bns)	125th Fighter Intcp Group
Georgia	48th Mech Brigade	165th Tac Airlift Group 155th Tac Control Group 116th Tac Fighter-Wing
Hawaii	29th Infantry Brigade	154th Fighter Intcp Group
Idaho	116th Armored Cav Regiment (1st & 2d Squadrons)	124th Fighter Intcp Group
Illinois	47th Infantry Division (66th Brigade) 33rd Infantry Brigade	126th Air Refueling Wing 182d Tac Air Support Group 183rd Tac Fighter Group
Indiana	38th Infantry Division, HQ (76th Brigade)	122d Tac Fighter Wing 181st Tac Fighter Group

<u>ARMY GUARD</u>		<u>AIR GUARD</u>
Iowa	34th Infantry Brigade	132d Tac Fighter Wing 185th Tac Fighter Group
Kansas	69th Infantry Brigade	190th Defense Systems Eval. Group 184th Tac Fighter Training Group
Kentucky	XXIII Corps Artillery & affiliated Battalions	123rd Tac Recon Wing
Louisiana	256th Infantry Brigade	159th Tac Fighter Group
Maine	240th Engineer Group	101st Fighter Intcp Wing & Group
Maryland	58th Infantry Brigade 20th Special Forces Group (Special Forces Bns)	135th Tac Air Support Group 175th Tac Fighter Group
Massachusetts	26th Infantry Division HQ , (1st & 2d Brigade)	102d Fighter Intcp Wing & Group 104th Tac Fighter Group
Michigan	46th Infantry Brigade	127th Tac Fighter Wing 191st Fighter Intcp Group 110th Tac Air Support Group
Minnesota	47th Infantry Division, HQ (1st Brigade)	133rd Tac Airlift Wing & Group 148th Fighter Intcp Group
Mississippi	155th Armored Brigade	172d Tac Airlift Group 186th Tac Recon Group
Missouri	35th Engineer Brigade 1138th Engineer Battalion 204th MP Battalion 205th MP Battalion	131st Tac Fighter Wing 139th Air Refueling Group 157th Tac Control Group
Montana	163rd Armored Cav Regiment (1st & 2d Squadron)	120th Fighter Intcp Group
Nebraska	67th Mech Brigade	155th Tac Recon Group
Nevada	163rd Armored Cav Regiment (3d Squadron)	152d Tac Recon Group
New Hampshire	197th Field Artillery Group (3 Battalions)	157th Tac Airlift Group
New Jersey	50th Armored Division, HQ (1st Brigade)	108th Tac Fighter Wing 170th Tac Airlift Group 177th Fighter Intcp Group

	<u>ARMY GUARD</u>	<u>AIR GUARD</u>
New Mexico	111th Field Artillery Bde (Air Defense)	150th Tac Fighter Group
New York	42d Infantry Division, HQ (1st & 2d Brigade) 50th Armored Division (27th Brigade)	106th Fighter Intcp Wing & Group 107th Fighter Intcp Group 109th Tac Airlift Group 105th Tac Air Support Group
N. Carolina	30th Mech Brigade	154th Tac Airlift Group
North Dakota	164th Engineer Group	119th Fighter Intcp Group
Ohio	38th Infantry Division (73d Brigade) 107th Armored Cav Regiment	121st Tac Fighter Wing 106th Air Refueling Group 179th Tac Fighter Group 180th Tac Fighter Group 178th Tac Fighter Group
Oklahoma	45th Infantry Brigade	137th Tac Airlift Wing & Group 138th Tac Fighter Group
Oregon	41st Infantry Brigade 116th Armored Cav Regiment (3d Squadron)	142d Fighter Intcp Group 153d Tac Control Group
Pennsylvania	28th Infantry Division, HQ (55th Brigade) 42d Infantry Division (56th Brigade) 104th Armored Cav Regiment, HQ (1st & 2d Squadron)	171st Air Refueling Wing 112th Fighter Intcp Group 111th Tac Air Support 193d Tac Electronic Warfare Group
Puerto Rico	92d Infantry Brigade	156th Tac Fighter Group
Rhode Island	43rd Military Police Brigade Special Forces Bns of 20th Special Forces Group	143rd Special Operations Group 156th Tac Control Group
S. Carolina	218th Mech Brigade	169th Fighter Intcp Group
South Dakota	147th Field Artillery Group (2 Battalions) 2 Engineer Battalions	114th Tac Fighter Group
Tennessee	30th Armored Brigade	118th Tac Airlift Wing & Group 134th Air Refueling Group 164th Tac Airlift Group
Texas	49th Armored Division	136th Air Refueling Wing 147th Fighter Intcp Gp Trng HQ 149th Tac Fighter Group

	<u>ARMY GUARD</u>	<u>AIR GUARD</u>
Utah	XI Corps Artillery & affiliated Battalions	151st Air Refueling Group
Vermont	50th Armored Division (86th Brigade)	158th Defense Systems Eval Group
Virginia	28th Infantry Division (116th Brigade)	192d Tac Fighter Group
Washington	81st Mech Brigade	142d Fighter Intcp Wing & Group
W. Virginia	150th Armored Cavalry 111th Engineer Group 2d Bn, 19th Special Forces Gp	167th Tac Airlift Group 130th Special Operations Group
Wisconsin	32d Mech Brigade	128th Tac Air Support Wing 128th Air Refueling Group
Wyoming	115th Field Artillery Group	153d Tac Airlift Group
Virgin Islands	661st Military Police Company 662d Military Police Company	

ANNEX 3NATIONAL GUARD STATE CALLUPSCY 1974

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF ALABAMA</u>			
Truck Strike	Statewide	9-13 Feb 74	550
Water Hauling	Longsboro	23 Mar - 9 Apr 74	15
Tornadoes	Northwest	3-16 Apr 74	1,524
Water Hauling	Lynn	23-25 May 74	15
Water Hauling	Montedallo	30 Aug - 2 Sep 74	15
Explosion	Athens	5 Sep 74	10
Hurricane	Mobile	7-8 Aug 74	6
Disaster Relief	Huntsville	2-4 Oct 74	2
Disaster Relief	Birmingham	7-11 Oct 74	4
Disaster Relief	Jacksonville	19 Oct 74	2
Flood	Pinedale	24 Dec 74	5
Water Hauling	Banks	26 Dec 74	4
Water Hauling	Montgomery	29 Dec 74	1
<u>STATE OF ALASKA</u>			
Airlift	Anchorage	25 Apr 74	4
Flood	Nome	12 Nov - 5 Dec 74	56
<u>STATE OF ARIZONA</u>			
Forest Fire	Sitgreaves Ntl Forest	30 May 74	31
Forest Fire	Kiabab Ntl Forest	21-25 Jun 74	100
Forest Fire	San Carlos Reservation	25-30 Jun 74	19
Forest Fire	Graham	29 Jun 74	43
Forest Fire #2	San Carlos Reservation	30 Jun 74	43
<u>STATE OF ARKANSAS</u>			
Ice Storms	Warren-Bradley Co	5-9 Jan 74	62
Flood Duty	Lake Village	2 Feb 74	38
Flash Flooding	Helena	15-16 May 74	8
Tornado	Forrest City	7-9 Jun 74	73
Flooding	Calion	9-10 Jun 74	18
Flooding	Siloam Springs	10 Jun 74	61
Search for Missing Person	Faulkner County	19-20 Dec 74	8

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF CALIFORNIA</u>			
Flood Duty	Eureka-Dinsmore	16-24 Jan 74	29
Concealed Weapons	San Luis Obispo (prison)	21-25 May 74	18
Forest Fire	San Benito Co.	10-11 Jun 74	6
Armory Security	Entire State	22 Jul 74	308
Forest Fire	Shasta Nat Forest	30-31 Jul 74	4
Forest Fire	Humbolt County	30 Sep - 4 Oct 74	22
Forest Fire	Santa Cruz	20 Oct 74	2
Truck Accident	Fresno	4 Nov 74	3
<u>STATE OF DELAWARE</u>			
Flood	Sussex County	1-2 Dec 74	384
<u>STATE OF FLORIDA</u>			
Search for Missing Person	Union County	25 Aug 74	2
<u>STATE OF HAWAII</u>			
Infested Cattle	Malokai	6 May 74	8
Flood Damage	Haleiwa	8 May 74	16
<u>STATE OF IDAHO</u>			
Flood Duty	Coeur d'Alene	16-24 Jan 74	102
Forest Fire	Twin Falls	23-25 Jul 74	4
Forest Fire	Twin Falls	18 Aug 74	36
<u>STATE OF ILLINOIS</u>			
Chemical Leak	Chicago	26 Apr - 1 May 74	429
Flooding	Pekin	22-24 Jun 74	204
Tank Car Explosion	Decatur	19-21 Jul 74	142
<u>STATE OF INDIANA</u>			
Tornadoes	Statewide	3-16 Apr 74	1,492
Traffic Safety	Statewide	25-27 May 74	127
Traffic Safety	Statewide	4 Jul 74	125
Traffic Safety	Entire State	31 Aug - 2 Sep 74	141

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF IOWA</u>			
Truck Strike	Statewide	5 Feb 74	6
Flood	Iowa City	30 May - 4 Jun 74	448
Flooding	Marshalltown	9-10 Jun 74	76
Windstorm	Ankeny	18-20 Jun 74	75
Windstorm	Clinton	23-28 Jun 74	35
Windstorm	Des Moines	27-29 Jun 74	32
Tornado Cleanup	Ryan	16-19 Aug 74	31
Security Mission	Des Moines	16 Aug 74	15
<u>STATE OF KANSAS</u>			
Flooding	Pratt-Newton	20 Apr 74	36
Tornado	Emporia	8-10 Jun 74	114
Windstorm	Blue Rapids	17-19 Aug 74	13
Windstorm	Garnett	17-18 Aug 74	28
Windstorm	Fort Scott	19-20 Aug 74	58
<u>STATE OF KENTUCKY</u>			
Truck Strike	Statewide	5-13 Feb 74	832
Tornadoes	Campbellsville & Central	1-11 Apr 74	1,253
			(combined)
<u>STATE OF LOUISIANA</u>			
Flood Duty	West Sterlington	26-27 Jan 74	15
Flood Duty	Sicily Island	29-30 Jan 74	11
Flood Duty	Mansura	5-7 Feb 74	44
Hurricane	Gagliano	7-9 Sep 74	684
<u>STATE OF MAINE</u>			
Flooding	Dickey	26-28 Apr 74	26
<u>STATE OF MARYLAND</u>			
Snowstorm	Oakland & Frostburg	2-6 Dec 74	19
<u>STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS</u>			
Search for Missing Child	Brockton	22 Jun 74	145
Civil Disturbance	Boston	15 Oct 74	453

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF MICHIGAN</u>			
Truck Strike	Statewide	4-12 Feb 74	58
Flooding	Monroe County	8-9 Apr 74	10
Snowstorm	Ypsilanti	1-4 Dec 74	14
Snowstorm	Monroe	1-4 Dec 74	13
Snowstorm	Jackson	1-4 Dec 74	20
Snowstorm	Detroit	1-4 Dec 74	10
<u>STATE OF MINNESOTA</u>			
Apartment Fire	St. Paul	11-13 Jan 74	102
Search for Missing Person	Cloverdale	5-6 May 74	43
Search for Missing Person	Olivia	15-16 Aug 74	55
<u>STATE OF MISSISSIPPI</u>			
Ice Storms	Parchman	3-11 Jan 74	82
Flooding	Southeast	14-22 Apr 74	238
Tank Explosion	Vicksburg	3-4 Jul 74	16
Hurricane	Gulf Coast	7-8 Sep 74	369
<u>STATE OF MISSOURI</u>			
Flash Flooding	Northwestern	17-31 May 74	332
Rockfest	Sedalia	19-22 Jul 74	171
<u>STATE OF NEBRASKA</u>			
Tornado	Arcadia	20-23 Apr 74	51
Snowstorm	York County	14-15 Dec 74	8
<u>STATE OF NEVADA</u>			
Forest Fire	Reno	24-25 Jun 74	21
Forest Fire	Echo	6 Jul 74	6
Forest Fire	Carson City	18-21 Jul 74	40
Forest Fire	Stead	26-30 Jul 74	45
Forest Fire	Sierra Nevada Mts.	30 Aug - 4 Sep 74	18
Flooding	Lake Mohave	16-22 Sep 74	14
Forest Fire	Winnemucca	26-29 Sep 74	21

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>			
Potential Disturbance	Loudon	14-16 Jun 74	60
Rescue	White Mountain	24 Jul 74	4
Search for Missing Persons	Lebanon	5-6 Sep 74	30
Water Haul	Tilton/Northfield	9 Oct 74	8
Search for Missing Persons	Waterville	15 Oct 74	4
<u>STATE OF NEW MEXICO</u>			
Forest Fire	Lincoln Forest	8-12 Apr 74	101
Forest Fire	Santa Fe Ntl Forest	11-12 May 74	74
Forest Fire	Guadalupita	19-24 May 74	130
Forest Fire	Lincoln Ntl Forest	29-31 May 74	15
Forest Fire	Lincoln Ntl Forest	4-5 Jun 74	71
Forest Fire	Guadalupita	16-17 Jun 74	30
Forest Fire	San Geronimo	17-18 Jun 74	23
Forest Fire	Golondrinas	19-21 Jun 74	30
Forest Fire	Magdalena	28 Jun - 1 Jul 74	41
Forest Fire	Carlsbad & Eddy Co	30 Jun 74	14
Forest Fire	Socorro-Catron Co	1 Jul 74	45
<u>STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA</u>			
Search for Person	Garland	17 Jul 74	50
<u>STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA</u>			
Flooding	Minot, Drayton	19-30 Apr 74	300
<u>STATE OF OHIO</u>			
Truck Strike	Northeast	4-12 Feb 74	3,130
Tornadoes	Southwest	3-22 Apr 74	2,881
Prison Strike	Lucasville	12-18 Jul 74	211
Criminal Hosp Strike	Lima	16-18 Jul 74	211
Snowstorm	Bowling Green	1-4 Dec 74	2
Snowstorm	Alliance	2-4 Dec 74	3

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF OKLAHOMA</u>			
Flooding	Chewey	8-9 Jun 74	8
Flooding	Grove	8-9 Jun 74	22
Tornado	Drumright	10-11 Jun 74	45
Tornado	Chandler to Davenport	10-11 Jun 74	19
Tornado Precautionary	Oklahoma City	10 Jun 74	108
Tornado	Tulsa	10-12 Jun 74	96
Search & Rescue Drowning	Tahlequah	10 Jun 74	11
Armory Explosion Sec. Guard	Ada	10-11 Jun 74	Unknown
Tornado	Oak Grove & Olive	11-12 Jun 74	11
Train Derailment	Moore	13 Jun 74	188
Auto-Truck Accident	El Reno	30 Jun 74	15
Water Haul	Weber Falls	18-22 Aug 74	5
Search for Missing Person	Pittsburg	22 Sep 74	2
Flood	Pawnee	30-31 Oct 74	8
Flood	Fairfax	30-31 Oct 74	6
Flood	Chandler	2-3 Nov 74	30
Flood	Oklahoma City	2-3 Nov 74	24
Flood	Cingfisher	2 Nov 74	1
Flood	Guthrie	3 Nov 74	16
Flood	Skitook-Sperry	3 Nov 74	5
Flood	Yukon	3 Nov 74	2

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STATE OF OREGON

Flood Duty	Grants Pass	15-24 Jan 74	201
Flooding	New Bridge	18-19 Jan 74	25

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Truck Strike	Statewide	1-12 Feb 74	5,922
Snowstorm	Somerset Co & Monogahela Co	1-10 Dec 74	485

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Strike		27 Nov 74	2,451
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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Prison Strike	Cranston	16-17 Jul 74	120
Strike	Cranston	10-12 Nov 74	250

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA</u>			
Tornado	Summerville	12-13 May 74	53
Forest Fire	Union	3-4 Nov 74	29
Search for Missing Person	Estill	29 Dec 74	23
<u>STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA</u>			
Forest Fires	Black Hills	21-22 Jun 74	109
Forest Fires	Black Hills	7-9 Jul 74	210
<u>STATE OF TENNESSEE</u>			
Truck Strike	Knoxville	4-5 Feb 74	17
Tornadoes	Etowah-Cleveland	3-6 Apr 74	222
<u>STATE OF TEXAS</u>			
Animal Disease	Falls County	15 Jul - 7 Aug 74	289
Flood	Abilene	18-19 Sep 74	13
Flood	Cedar Grove	22-25 Sep 74	70
Search for Missing Person	Newton Co	2-4 Dec 74	67
<u>THE VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>			
Flood	St. Thomas	23-27 Oct 74	37
Flood	St. Croix	26-27 Oct 74	47
Flood	St. Croix	30 Oct 74	47
Flood	St. Croix	2-3 Nov 74	39
Flood	St. Croix	5-9 Nov 74	61
Flood	St. Thomas	12-13 Nov 74	34
Flood	St. Croix	12-13 Nov 74	59
Flood	St. Thomas	18-22 Nov 74	5
Flood	St. Croix	18-22 Nov 74	5
<u>STATE OF WASHINGTON</u>			
Flood Duty	Yakima	16-21 Jan 74	9
<u>STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA</u>			
Flood Duty	Logan-Mingo Co	11 Jan 74	121
Truck Strike	Statewide	6-13 Feb 74	867
Tornadoes	Hinton	4-8 Apr 74	70
Holiday Traffic Safety	Charleston	24-27 May 74	8
Snowstorm	Preston Co	3-9 Dec 74	35

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF WISCONSIN</u>			
Tornado	Oshkosh	21 Apr 74	220
Traffic Safety	Entire State	30 Aug - 2 Sep 74	78

CY 1975

1 JAN - 31 MARCH

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF ALABAMA</u>			
Water Haul	Gaylesville	4-9 Jan 75	3
Tornado	Pell City	10-13 Jan 75	64
Water Haul	Thomasville	2-12 Feb 75	60
Flood	Montgomery	17-19 Feb 75	16
Flood	Ariton	17-18 Feb 75	36
Flood	Elba	19-21 Feb 75	672
Tornado	Tuscaloosa	23-25 Feb 75	236
Flood	Florence	13 Mar 75	5
Water Haul	Elmore County	20-21 Mar 75	4

STATE OF ARKANSAS

Tornado	North Little Rock	22-23 Feb 75	80
Flood	West Memphis	12-13 Mar 75	8
Flood	Leslie	18 Mar 75	5
Flood	West Memphis	28 Mar 75	7
Tornado	Warren	29-30 Mar 75	311

STATE OF FLORIDA

Tornado	Marianna	12 Jan 75	26
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STATE OF HAWAII

Prison Disturbance	Honolulu	10 Feb - 21 Mar 75	3,047
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<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF IDAHO</u>			
Bridge Building	St. Marys	3 Feb 75	15
<u>STATE OF ILLINOIS</u>			
Flood	Rockford	24 Mar - 3 Apr 75	192
<u>STATE OF IOWA</u>			
Water Haul	Olds	7 Jan 75	4
Snowstorm	Western	11- Jan 75	82
Airlift	Iowa to Wisconsin	2-3 Feb 75	9
Snowstorm	Iowa City	24-25 Feb 75	3
Icestorm	Northern Iowa	28-31 Mar 75	16
<u>STATE OF KENTUCKY</u>			
Flood	Heilbrick	13-14 Mar 75	18
Flood	Paducah	31 Mar 75	48
<u>STATE OF MINNESOTA</u>			
Snowstorm	Statewide	10 Jan 75	85
<u>STATE OF MISSISSIPPI</u>			
Tornado	McComb	10-15 Jan 75	261
Tornado	Charleston	12-14 Mar 75	15
Flood	Columbus	14 Mar 75	13
Flood	Vicksburg	29 Mar 75	7
<u>STATE OF MISSOURI</u>			
Snowstorm	Springfield-Jefferson City	24-26 Feb 75	53
<u>STATE OF NEBRASKA</u>			
Snowstorm	Statewide	10 Jan 75	85
Snowstorm	West & Central	27 Mar - 4 Apr 75	64

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
	<u>STATE OF NEW MEXICO</u>		
Search	Colfax County	11-12 Feb 75	14
Snowstorm	Quay County	23-24 Feb 75	19
Search	Bernalillo County	27-28 Feb 75	8
Snowstorm	Rio Arriba County	13-17 Mar 75	33
	<u>STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA</u>		
Flood	Eden	14-15 Mar 75	60
Flood	Kinson	24-28 Mar 75	81
Flood	Eden	30-31 Mar 75	70
	<u>STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA</u>		
Search (Snowstorm Victims)	Lakota	14 Jan 75	9
	<u>STATE OF OKLAHOMA</u>		
Tornado	Altes	22-25 Feb 75	52
Tornado	Duncan	22-23 Feb 75	29
Snowstorm	Tonkawa	22 Feb 75	5
	<u>STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA</u>		
Search for Missing Child	Manning	13-14 Jan 75	12
	<u>STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA</u>		
Snowstorm	Western	29 Mar - 2 Apr 75	127
	<u>STATE OF TENNESSEE</u>		
Flood	Springfield	12-14 Mar 75	85
	<u>STATE OF TEXAS</u>		
Flood	Nacogadoches	1 Feb 75	7
Tornado	Lefors	27 Mar 75	8
	<u>STATE OF VIRGINIA</u>		
Flood	Richmond	20 Mar 75	70

<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN</u>
<u>STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA</u>			
Search	Dunbar	2 Feb 75	53
Flood	Williamson	14 Mar 75	21
<u>STATE OF WISCONSIN</u>			
Indian Takeover	Gresham	7 Jan - 6 Feb 75	16,937
Snowstorm	Superior	24-28 Mar 75	19

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL GUARD

The Army and Air National Guard of the several States is a force of 500,000 trained and disciplined men and women, organized in over 4,000 units from 2,600 communities. The Governors of the several States rely on this force to provide succor and support to their citizens during times of disaster and strife. Moreover, the National Guard is the least costly of our armed forces, providing 16 percent of the nation's organized military forces for only 2.6 percent of the total military budget.

The Department of Defense has proposed to the Congress that it authorize the reduction of the Army National Guard from 400,000 to 389,848, and the Air National Guard from 95,000 to 89,128. It also has proposed to the Congress that it authorize a reduction in the number of Air Guard flying units from 91 to 86.

The National Governors' Conference strongly opposes any reductions in manning or force structure of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, and urges instead that additional Federal support be provided to the National Guard in the form of equipment modernization and membership incentives to enhance the Guard's ability to perform its dual State-Federal mission.

Enacted February 1975 by the  
National Governors' Conference  
in Washington, D.C.